THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864. NO. 117.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$ 3 00
" 3 months	8 00
" 6 months	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	3 00
" 6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrashe in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

We received no news by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., March 18, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, A. M.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 24, 1864

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISCONTINued until further notice.

March 26-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Secretary.

March 18-12

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.

Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

Bank of Cape Fear, RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.

March 2-td

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,

March 24-6t Captain & A. Q. M.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOW HOLDING OR WHO MAY hereafter hold checks or drafts against us, dated prior to April, 1864 are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old currency. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

March 12-tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

March 5-3tawtlA

Bank of Commerce at Newbern, COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst., otherwise they will be funded in 4 per cent bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said bonds J. A. GUION,

March 10-14t Cashier.

Charlotte Bulletin copy till 25th March and send bill immediately to advertiser.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT

Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Under this head the Lynchburg *Virginian* makes the following remarks:

"The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* has not met with universal approbation in the Confederacy. Many of the public journals still give expression of dissent to the action of Congress in this behalf, and some of our State Legislatures are engaged in grave discussion upon the subject. Our opposition to the measure at the time it was agitated, is well known to our readers. We did not think then and do not believe now, that it was called for. In this view, we have the best reasons for believing that a majority of the members of Congress concurred up to a very short period prior to the passage of the act suspending the writ. But the President, it is understood, was earnest and pertinacious in his demand upon Congress to clothe him with the extraordinary powers with which he is now invested; and the representatives of the people at length yielded to his wishes. The deed was done, and we acquiesced in silence, when opposition could no longer avail to defeat such legislation. We would have greatly preferred to pass safely through our revolution without even a squinting towards the consolidation of all power in the hands of one individual, however eminent for virtue and patriotism that individual might be.—We believed that the attainment of that end without resort to the means now employed, was entirely practicable. Congress, however, seemed to think differently, and we bow to their decision. But acquiescence is not slavish submission, and, whilst our people are willing to abide the experiment of a partial suspension of the great charter of freedom, when it is understood that the vast power conceded to the Executive is to be confined in its exercise to comparatively few subjects—it is very obvious that they are in no temper to submit to the abuses, to the abominable system of lettres de catchet, that have been tolerated by the serfs of Lincoln. To this extent, therefore, and this only, do we now sympathize with Gov. Brown, of Georgia, the Legislature of that State, the disaffected people of North Carolina, and those journals that demand the immediate restoration of the writ, or opposition to the exercise of the new powers with which the President has been invested.

Whilst it might justly occasion regret to see the people of any State in the Confederacy array themselves in hostility to the legislation of Congress, it is not one of the worst signs of the times certainly. The press and State legislatures have evinced a degree of restiveness at the unusual spectacle of a free people deprived even for a moment, of rights that have always been regarded as inalienable. "Eternal vigilance," we are told, "is the price of liberty," and had they, without a word of dissent, accepted and approved the legislation in question, it might have been doubted whether they are the lineal and worthy descendant of men who endorsed the fiery language of Patrick Henry when he said that "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third might profit by their example." The note of warning that has been given may not be without some good effect. It will teach our rulers that the spirit of liberty lives and throbs in every pulsation of the Southern heart; and if our chosen Executive was disposed to abuse the trust that has been confided to him—a disposition which we do not wish to impute to him—he would be deterred from venturing upon such a fatal experiment. Whilst, therefore, we sincerely trust that all discussions on this head will be confined within due and proper bounds, we cannot say that we regret the manifestation of anxiety and apprehension which has been evinced respecting the suspension of the *habeas corpus*."

And under the same caption the Richmond *Whig* says:

The great commonwealth of Georgia has declared, through its General Assembly, that the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in certain specified cases, "is an alarming assault upon the constitutional power of the courts, and upon the liberty of the people, without any existing necessity to excuse it, and beyond the power of any possible necessity to justify it," and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State are urged to take the first possible opportunity to have the act blotted from the record of our laws.—The act expires, by its own limitation, sixty days after the meeting of the next Congress. We have no idea that it will be renewed, and doubt if even the attempt will be made. It is plain enough now to everybody that "the public safety" did not demand the withdrawal of the great safeguard of personal liberty, and without such necessity there was no constitutional warrant for the action which Congress took. The passage of the bill is understood to have been, in the main, a concession on the part of the Legislative body to urgent suggestions from another branch of the government. This appears from the proceedings authorized to be made public. That a mistake was made as to the need for legislation of this character is beyond question—and the legislation, itself, therefore stands without justification.—The act is much to be deplored, since it mars the harmony of the noble struggle which a united people are making for independence, conveys abroad a false idea of the state of things existing among us, and constitutes a dangerous precedent for the future. Doubtless, most of the members who voted for the measure now regret it, and will be as glad as the Legislature of Georgia to see it "blotted from the record of our laws."

DIED,

In Guilford county, on the 15th of March, 1864, of pneumonia, JOHN S. BLAIR, in the 48th year of his age.

PITTSBORO', March 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the Progress:

MY DEAR SIR—After consulting with my friends I have concluded to withdraw my name from the canvass for Congress in the 7th District. You will please publish my withdrawal and request those papers that have published it to do the same.

Yours, respectfully, WM. P. TAYLOR.

March 26-d&w1w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.

Confederate copy.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

March 17-tlA

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 26.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 00
BEESWAX	$6
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" " Wax—By the box	$6
" " Adamantine	$8
" " Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$125
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GREASE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL	$30 00
" AILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$25
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 23, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $2 75, to $3 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 50 to $6 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $6 to $7 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $260 to $275 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $13 50, and Upper, $13 50 to 14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $20 to $25, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $22 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $11 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 22.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 60
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$25
COTTON	$1 75
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the second Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.

March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased. March 14-d&wtd

Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro' Argus and Greensboro Patriot copy till day of election and forward bills to Progress Office for payment.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,

March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 26th inst.,

38 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

and other goods. JAMES H. TOWLES,

March 22-5t* Auctioneer.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 19-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

FOR SALE

145 BUNCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 3-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds checked cotton cloth; 150 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kips and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.

KING, POGNE & CO.,

March 21-8t Graham, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDMED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at

March 19-2weod PROGRESS OFFICE.

Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.

March 18-2w NATHAN EDGERTON.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.

OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.

NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,

Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.

March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 15th February last, a negro boy named ANTHONY, about 19 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 11 inches high. I bought him in Richmond February 6th, and was told he came from North Carolina.

March 19 1w T. A. FOWLKES.

Raleigh papers please copy, and send bill to Whig office.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

March 10-t28M C. L. LOWE, Cashier.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PREMISES, NEAR Thompson's Store, Wake county, on Thursday 16th instant, my by TOM, aged about 20 years. Tom is thick and short and very black, wears wooden bottomed shoes and gray jacket and homespun sack coat. He is slow motioned and slow of speech. No other mark recollected.—The above reward will be paid for his delivery or confinement so that I get him. JESSEE PENNEY.

March 21-1w*

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR, BUT one Passenger Train per day, each way, will be allowed on all Railroad lines between Richmond and Augusta.

At present, this train will be devoted entirely to those travelling under orders and on Government transportation.

Officers and soldiers delayed at this point by the stopping of the Express trains, will be sent forward by reporting at my office.

March 19-6t W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 20th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for one. W. W. VASS,

March 11-12 Treasurer.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $2,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. WM. WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.			
One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	8 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, of eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary 10,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus B Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G R W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C. Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. G Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress, from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

(L. S.) In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

March 18-d&2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO.

WIL. & WEL. R. R. Co., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO THE Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax. S. D. WALLACE,

March 22 d&wtlA President.

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarboro' Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, and send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company.

Quartermaster's Department, GREENSBORO', N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind) to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN,

Capt. & A. Q. M. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agents.

JNO. B. BECKWITH,

March 23-d1ww2w County Commissioner.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE CONfederate States Court for the District of North Carolina and the District of Pamlico, notice is hereby given to all persons residing in the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, who are indebted to alien enemies, and which has been sequestrated to the use of the Confederate States government to appear at the following times and places for the purpose of paying the interest due on their notes and accounts. As the public enemy has the capital towns of Carteret and Craven counties, refugees from said counties will appear at Goldsboro' on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of March. Those residing in Jones and Onslow will meet at Trenton the 4th of April and Jacksonville the 6th of April. If the defendants fail to pay their interest at the above mentioned times, the clerk will be ordered to issue execution immediately.

C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

March 23-6t

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY AN-nounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

Georgia and North Carolina.

These two States are the right and left bowers of the Confederacy and the blood of their martyred dead have watered nearly every battle-field from Big Bethel to Chickamauga, and yet the spirit of detraction is rife, and these are the only two States where the minions of power profess to find "agitators" and "traitors." Because leading statesmen in Georgia and North Carolina choose to stand up for a strict observance of the Constitution and to demand that the rights of the citizen be respected, as much in time of war as in time of peace, the professional pipers are ever assailing their loyalty. We think it is hardly an exaggeration to say that nearly or quite one half of the men in the field to-day are from these two States, and the labor of the citizens remaining at home feeds and clothes them; but, notwithstanding all this, village papers in Virginia and South Carolina have the impudence to talk of disaffection in Georgia and North Carolina. We deny that there is any disaffection in this State, and we have seen nothing to induce us to believe there is any in Georgia. Our people want peace, and so do all the people of all the States, if we except a few speculators and extortioners, and a few men in gold lace who have been lifted by the accident of the war into places to which their education and moral worth did not entitle them; but we only want such a peace as the mass of the people of all the States will accept, and a peace that the world will consider an honorable peace.

And how do we propose to get this peace? Keep up our armies and fight the enemy vigorously, desperately—but at the same time let our statesmen, and especially the Confederate and State authorities, leave no means unemployed to induce the enemy to negotiate with us for terms upon which the war can be ended. These are the means favored by our brave men in the field, and three-fourths of the people at home. Treat with the enemy with arms in your hands; don't lay down a gun or relax a muscle or abate any exertion in the way of preparation, for then the foe would get the advantage of us—but while we prosecute the war with vigor, and fight the enemy wherever we can find him, let the wise men of the land exert themselves—especially those in official positions—to remove the struggle from the field of carnage and blood to the council chamber. It must be settled in that way at last, and why not now?

The people of these two great States will relax no exertion while the enemy treads the soil of the South, and even their maligners will do them the justice to say that their sons have been no laggards in the fight; but they can see no end to the war unless other means than the sword are resorted to, and hence it is they urge their State authorities and those who administer the affairs of the Confederate Government to make a fair and straightforward attempt to bring about a peace by an appeal to the enemy for negotiations. There is nothing humiliating, there is nothing dishonorable in this, and if the suggestion was adopted we honestly believe an honorable peace might be obtained in six months. The North can have no hope of subjugating us, and as the gigantic system upon which the war is being carried on is exhausting them as well as us, we cannot but believe that they would receive propositions to negotiate for a settlement, even upon the basis of separation, favorably. Of course we want peace with independence or not at all, for a perpetual war is preferable to a disgraceful submission. Then the people of Georgia and North Carolina are not only in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but they are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace. Let an open, prompt effort be made by our authorities, and if it fail, our people will be united for resistance as they have been united before.

And not only have these two States done their duty in the prosecution of the war, but their people and authorities have stood up for the rights of the citizen and insisted on a strict observance of the Constitution. They would be free in the means as well as the end, and such being the case, there can be no wonder that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* caused great dissatisfaction; and yet so anxious are the people of the two States to throw no obstacle in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war, they have acquiesced in a proceeding that they considered not only unnecessary but unjustifiable. The Conscript law is being faithfully executed in this State, and we doubt not but it will be in Georgia; and probably they are the only two States where the Government will get those who are comprehended in the late military bill. We all know the first conscription was not executed in the Cotton States, and in many sections, now, the presence of the enemy will prevent their being enrolled. Let all this pass, however.—Many of the other States, especially a part of Virginia, have acted nobly, and we hope the time will soon come when those who have been driven from their homes will be permitted to return and live in peace and quiet, prosperity and independence under their own vine and fig tree.

The Conservative press of Georgia are greatly rejoiced at the protest of the Legislature of the State against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The following article is from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, an old and respectable paper, and one of the most zealous in the South in the cause of the Confederacy:

Liberty still Unfettered.—Telegraphic dispatches from Milledgeville convey good news to our readers. It is glorious news. News which will remove the anxious suspense which has prevailed in every community for the past few days. News which will send a thrill of joy to the heart of every true lover of civil liberty. News which will strengthen the purposes of those who believe that the people of the South still have Constitutional rights.—News that will show the world that those rights have champions who are willing to buckle on their armor when necessary and stand up boldly in their defence. The cloud of a military despotism which had made its appearance in our political horizon, and which threatened to o'erspread the entire land, blotting out from existence the very principles for which our gallant defenders are fighting, has been dispelled. Most nobly has Georgia's patriotic sons saved the country from the chasm of anarchy and ruin, towards which we as a nation were being hurried with a fearful rapidity.

The telegraph informs us that the Legislature has passed Judge Stephens' resolutions against the suspension of the *habeas corpus* writ. True, the majority in their favor was small. But the resolutions have passed. The victory in favor of right achieved. The struggle has been a severe one. It was a struggle of justice against power. The friends of the successful party had immense odds to contend against. The lobby of the Legislature at Milledgeville has been filled with prominent administration officials, and men of influence and position who were seeking to curry favor with the administration by opposing Governor Brown and his policy. The subsidized presses of the State have also been [illegible] in their denunciations of [illegible]. The [illegible] in the [illegible] Stephens. The friends of [illegible] have been [illegible] from [illegible] abuse. The rights of the citizens of Georgia in this contest have been vindicated. The record of Georgia is without a stain. Her escutcheon still remains unsullied. God be praised!

Fund Your Notes.

Notwithstanding the shopkeepers and tradesmen generally, have shut down on all of the old issue above the denomination of 5's, and are already, a week before the time for funding closes, deducting the 33⅓ per cent., the *Progress Office* continues to receive them at their full value and will do so until the night of the 31st instant. Therefore, persons who desire to *fund* with us, and take the Daily or Weekly *Progress* instead of the four per cent. bonds, have yet some days to come in. From a notice we publish elsewhere it will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the funding in 4 per cent. bonds may be continued during the 1st day of April, and believing we can fund all ours in one day, we shall take notes of all denominations until the end of this month.

Those who do not wish to fund with us will be accommodated by calling on C. B. Harrison, Esq., at the Depositary on Fayetteville street.

Eastern North Carolina.

We have nothing from below, and yet there are rumours at Richmond of an expedition having arrived at Washington under Burnside, with twenty thousand men. This may be so but we very much doubt it, for up to the present time no such intelligence has been received here. Gen. Hoke, a gallant and vigilant officer, is at Kinston, and if Burnside or anybody else attempts an advance this way they will be met and driven back.

The *Examiner* of Thursday says:

There was a rumor yesterday that Burnside had made a descent on North Carolina with a large fleet, and was at last accounts, at Washington in that State. The rumour is among the probabilities. It was given out by the Northern papers, some time ago, that Burnside was organising at Annapolis a coast expedition of some twenty thousand men.

The Railroads.

As will be seen by the announcement of Superintendent Dunn, the accommodation train on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad has been discontinued for the present and the schedule of the mail train changed. Under the present arrangement the mail train leaves Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Raleigh from Weldon at 4 o'clock, A. M.

We believe there has been no change on the N. C. Road, as yet, save the discontinuance of the accommodation train. We suppose, however, a schedule will soon be arranged by Mr. Sumner, to connect with the Northern mail train at Raleigh.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—It has been contended by many that all funding in the four per cent. bonds would cease on the 31st day of the present month. It will be seen however, by the notice below that the funding in four per cent. bonds will continue through the 1st day of April. For the information of the public, we transfer it from the advertising columns of our Richmond cotemporaries to this department of the *Progress*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 19, 1864.

The following instruction is issued for the guidance of all officers of the Treasury Department.

Treasury notes may be received and funded in four per cent. certificates on the first of April in the same manner as on preceding days. The new notes to be issued as currency will bear the date of the act authorizing them, namely, 17th February, 1864 and the issue will be commenced on 2nd April, 1864, in making payment of demands upon the Treasury on and after that date.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

Gov. Vance in Richmond.

We noticed at the time the departure of Gov. Vance for Richmond and the army of Northern Virginia. His presence in Richmond is thus noticed in the local column of one of the city papers of Thursday:

PERSONAL.—Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, arrived in this city on yesterday, and is stopping at the residence of Dr. Manson, on Franklin, between 3d and 4th streets.

We are deeply pained to learn that John D. Whitford, Esq., President of the A. & N. C. Railroad and a most estimable citizen, is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Goldsboro. Mr. Whitford was one of the most useful as he was one of the best citizens of the old town of Newbern, and we do most sincerely trust that Providence may so order that he may be spared to his family and to the State for many years to come.

GLAD OF IT.—From the following from the *Whig*, it will be seen the 15 men to have been shot at Richmond, on Friday, were not executed:

"The fifteen men of Pickett's Division, now lying in Castle Thunder under sentence to be shot on Good Friday, have been respited, that their cases may be looked into or reviewed."

If a review of their cases should result in returning them to thier regiments, the lesson may have a salutary effect and they may become good soldiers.

WITHDRAWN FROM THE CANVASS.—We publish a Card elsewhere from Mr. Wm. P. Taylor, of Chatham, withdrawing his name from the canvass for Congress in the 7th District. Papers that copied Mr. Taylor's card from this paper will discontinue and send bills to this office immediately.

THE GREAT SPEECH OF MR. STEPHENS.—Of the great speech delivered by Vice President Stephens, in Milledgeville, recently, the Atlanta *Register* says:

It was our privilege on Wednesday night last, at Milledgeville, to hear the speech delivered by Hon. A. H. Stephens, at the request of the members of the Georgia Legislature, on the "condition of the country and the recent action of Congress." Mr. Stephens took an encouraging view of the prospect of our cause, but very decided grounds against the action of Congress in the matter of the *habeas corpus* act, which he pronounced to be not only utterly unconstitutional, but highly dangerous to the liberty of the people. It was a speech of great power and effect, and was listened to with profound interest by the large assemblage which filled the Representatives' Hall.

From notes taken by our accomplished special, we shall endeavor to give our readers a synopsis of Mr. Stephens's remarks in a future issue.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM EMBODIED IN THE TAX AND FUNDING ACTS.

These two acts constitute one system, and should be considered in connection. They will be best understood by an explanation of the principles of the taxpayer and currency holder under each, as he is dealt with

The Tax Act of February 17, 1864.

This act is additional to the act of April 24, 1863, which it also modifies, and in some respects repeals. The duration of the act is for the year 1864, alone; though it imposes a retrospective tax upon certain profits of 1863. Its operation is through the same machinery with the old law. It imposes taxes

1. *Upon Property.*—Upon the value of all property (unless specifically taxed otherwise) held February 17, 1864, and assessed at its value in the year 1860, is levied a tax of five per cent, payable June 1, 1864.

The list of exemptions will be seen below; also the property taxed otherwise by the act. Merchandise is not included in this act.

Embraced in the tax are land, negroes, horses, mules, cattle, and all live stock on plantations; also plantation tools, instruments and provisions of every description, constituting the whole agricultural population of the country.

2. Houses and lots, furniture, books, household and kitchen utensils and provisions; and all sorts of supplies, constituting real estate and establishments in cities and towns.

3. Cotton and tobacco, (held as an investment—not as merchandise—so we construe the law,) and, in general, all property not named in the remaining items of the act.

If the land, negroes, cotton or tobacco were purchased after July 1, 1862, they are valued at the price paid for them.

From the tax on the value of property employed in agriculture, is deducted the value of the tithes delivered to the government; provided, that if the tax in kind should exceed the five per cent tax, the whole tithe is to be paid nevertheless.

This tax is due and to be collected on 1st June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable. A question of some importance occurs here, viz:—whether the tax on agricultural property is to be paid in advance, and the value of the tithes refunded from time to time, or whether the tithe is to be first delivered, and the ascertained *residue* to be paid? We think the latter the correct mode, for reasons to be hereafter given.

2. On the value of gold and silver wares, plate, jewels, jewelry and watches—assessed at the same rate, viz: of the year 1860, ten per cent.

3. On the value of shares in any bank, railroad company, or other joint stock company—assessed not at its value in 1860 but at its value February 17, 1864, a tax of five per cent.

Upon the *amount* of gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, and upon the *amount* of all bills of exchange, on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent. Also, upon the amount of solvent credits, bank bills and currency, (unless such credits are used in a registered business, the profits of which are taxed, and except, also, non-interest bearing Confederate money,) a tax of five per cent.

This tax includes notes, accounts, (except mercantile or others used in tax business,) bonds, whether State, Corporation or Confederate; also, 7.30 notes.—*Query*—Does it include all certificates?—We think not, they being regarded as the currency they represent. It is no clear however.

An important question arises, whether this tax is payable in *currency* or in *kind*? i. e. whether five per cent of the actual gold coin, for example, is to be paid? We incline to the affirmative opinion, for the reasons hereafter given.

5. Upon moneys held abroad, five per cent of *their value*, February 17, 1864, at the place where the tax is assessed.

The foregoing taxes are all applicable to the year 1864, alone, and payable, (except the agricultural property tax,) June 1, 1864.

Taxes on Income and Profits.

1. There are, in addition to the taxes of 1863,

A tax of ten per cent is levied upon almost every species of profits made by buying and selling between July 1, 1863, and July 1, 1865.

Upon the profits made on liquors, agricultural products, cattle or live stock, manufactures, or merchandize in gold, exchange, coin, stocks, bonds, notes or credits, and on any property or effects (sweeping words.)

Are profits on cotton and tobacco included? We think not, these items being taxed as property by section 1.

2. On the excess of profits over twenty five per cent by any joint stock company, bank, railroad, factory, &c., during the year 1863, a tax is levied of twenty-five per cent.

These two taxes are payable now.

A like tax with number 2 is levied upon joint stock companies for 1864, payable July 1, 1865.

Exemptions.

1. For each head of family $500, for each minor child, $100 more, and for each son in the army or died in the service, $500 more.

2. For each soldier's widow, or family of minor's, $1,000.

3. For each soldier in service or disabled, $1,000, provided his property (not including furniture) is less than $1,000.

4. Provision is made for deduction from value of property injured by the enemy, or of refugees.

5. Confederate bonds held for minors or lunatics are exempt, if the interest is less than $1,000.

Such are the provisions of the tax act. We come next to

The Funding Act.

The general effect of this law is to compel funding or submission to heavy taxation.

The holder of currency may be either an individual, a bank or a State. Section 12 refers to the duties and privileges of a State holding currency; section 10 to those of a bank.

East of the Mississippi.

The *individual holder* of ordinary Confederate treasury notes not bearing interest is effected as follows:

1. If he holds $100 bills, non-interest bearing, he must fund said notes in four per cent Confederate bonds (described more fully hereafter) before April 1, 1864, or else pay then a tax of 33⅓ per cent., and, on May 1, 1864, another tax of 10 per cent. and so on monthly 10 per cent., until the bills is absorbed in October.

After April first, the said taxes attach to the note as if credits were written thereon. The note is no longer receivable for public dues, and no longer exchangeable for the new issue of currency hereafter described, but may be exchanged for four per cent. bonds, after deducting the taxes due.

These provisions necessarily enforce the funding of $100 bills.

2. The holder of 50's, 20's and 10's must fund said notes by April 1st, 1864, in four per cent. bonds, or pay 33⅓ per cent. taxation attaching to each bill.—He can exchange the bill so taxed for a new issue of Treasury notes at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old bills, or for four per cent. call certificates, at the same rate, payable on call in the new issue, or four per cent. bonds; he can also, pay taxes, postage and the like at the same rate. On January 1, 1865, however, a tax of one hundred per cent. is imposed upon all such old bills not funded or exchanged.

3. The holders of $2 bills must fund or exchange them in like manner—the date of funding, however, being July 1, 1864.

The 100 per cent. tax, payable Jan. 1st, 1865, on bills not funded, does not seem to apply, however, to $5 bills.

4. The holders of bills under $5 are not affected by the funding act. [illegible] for holders of non-interest bearing notes.

Holders of $7.30 notes cannot use them longer in payment of public dues. They are converted, by the direct operation of the act, into bonds payable two years after peace.

6. Holders of call certificates are governed by the same provisions as holders of the currency into which these were convertable. If not converted, interest will be paid on two-thirds of their face, after April 1, 1864, and they continue convertible into treasury notes of the new issue, at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old. Holders of such certificates, under the act of March 23, 1863, can (by section 18) receive the bonds therein provided for.

So much for the duties of holders. The incident of the new issue of treasury notes are as follows, viz:

1. They are payable two years after peace and receivable for all public dues (except export and import duties.)

2. They are issued in exchange for old notes only at the rate of $2 of new for $3 of old bills.

3. To prevent excess of currency hereafter.

For $3 of old bills received into the Treasury, whether in exchange for new issue or for 4 per cent. bonds or call certificates, there may be issued from the Treasury $2 of new notes. The aggregate issue of new notes is, therefore, peremptorily restricted to two-thirds of the amount of the old.

All former laws authorising the issue of treasury notes are repealed.

The incidents of the 4 per cent. bonds are as follows:

1. Not being held Feb. 17, 1864, they are *not taxed* in 1864.

2. They are receivable, at their face, without interest, in payment of all *government dues payable in* 1864.

3. They are payable in 20 years, with interest in January and July. After this year, if taxation continues high, and the debt thus funded will *not be interest bearing* against the government.

4. They are *registered* bonds—not *coupon* bonds—and not negotiable by delivery, but only by transfer on the books of the Treasury Department.

5. Until the bonds are issued, certificates are given. Provision is made for advertisement, and for increased number of Depositories.

Mr. Memminger warns people against beginning too late, and the risks of being crowded out, in the mechanical difficulty of getting the money counted.

States holding treasury notes are allowed to fund them in six per cent. bonds by January 1, 1865; those received into the State treasury prior to April 1, 1864, to be funded at par; those after that date at $3 of old currency for $2 of bonds.

Banks holding Confederate treasury notes on deposit, it seems, are expected to fund them, it being assumed that they can pay depositors with the 4 per cent. bonds, in lieu of currency. A special arrangement is made by which the depositor can re-convert the bond into money of the old issue prior to April 1, 1864, subject, of course, to the tax of that date. The object of this provision is to allow to the depositor the option of funding or paying 33⅓ per cent. tax.—Some of the banks will have given notice to their depositors in according with the foregoing provisions.

Of course the banks will act in this matter upon the highest legal advice. Mistake is ruin For, if it were held by the courts that the four per cent. stock could not be paid to unwilling depositors, the banks have no other means of payment. They can, however, convert their general deposits, by notice, into special deposits. They can, by notice, cease their agency for depositors, or require the withdrawal of their deposits. Which course they will pursue is a matter of no small moment with them. To the Government it makes no difference which party funds the bills—the bank or the depositor.

The right to issue treasury notes being withdrawn from the Treasury Department, it became necessary to provide other means for the support of the Government. The law authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and negotiate certain highly privileged bonds, not exceeding $500,000,000 of long date, —30 years or more—bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in January and July; not subject to taxation; secured by a pledge of all import duties heretofore laid, and all export duties to be hereafter laid; and the coupons, with gold, silver, or exchange, to be the only means of paying such duties. These bonds are to be sold on the best terms practicable, for new issues, or old issues at their reduced value.

Again: The Secretary is authorized, by consent of contractors, to pay them in a six per cent. certificate of indebtedness, untaxed, and payable two years after peace.

The 42d section of the act of May 1, 1863, as to five per cent. call certificates, are repealed.

Such are the provisions of the funding act.

Duties of Tax Payers and Currency Holders in order of time.

Before April 1, 1864—Give in profits of 1863 on purchase and sale of merchandise, &c., and pay 10 per cent. tax, now due.

Corporations give in excess of profits for 1863 over 25 per cent., and pay 25 per cent. tax now due.

Fund $100 notes—non-interest bearing.

Fund 50s, 20s, and 10s for four per cent. bonds.

Provide enough of such bonds to pay taxes due in 1864, and as many more as you please.

April 1, 1864—Register and pay tax on sales and profits under act of 1863.

You can now exchange 50s, 20s, and 10s, for new issues.

Before June 1, 1864—Give in property tax at value of property in 1860.

1. Value of land, negroes, (unless bought since January 1, 1862—then give in price paid for them)—plantation—stock, mules, horses, cattle, and all live stock, plantation tools and provisions, and all property employed in agriculture.

Keep this separate from the other property, because it is to be paid in the tithe, or the value of the latter deducted from the tax.

2. Other property, viz: real estate not used in agriculture, furniture, books, provisions, utensils, cotton, tobacco, &c., &c. (But if cotton and tobacco, bought since Jan., 1862, value it at the price paid for it.

3. Coin and bullion held in this country, Confederate bonds, (not including the 4 per cent. bonds last authorized) bank bills and other currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes and except capital or notes, &c, employed in trade, otherwise taxed,) also credits, notes, accounts, &c.—bonds.

4. Money held abroad, at its market value in currency.

5. Joint stock, at market value in currency.

6. Plate, jewelry and watches, (10 per cent. tax.)

Merchandise is not given in nor taxed as property, the income being taxed.

June 1, 1864—Pay property tax on [illegible] (except on agricultural property; [illegible] from time to time) and the residue, [illegible]

Pay gold and silver [illegible]

Before July 1, 1864, [illegible]

July 1, 1864.—Give in and pay [illegible] profit taxes, under act 1863; [illegible] from time to time, as [illegible]

October 1, 1864—[illegible]

Continue [illegible]

January 1, 1865—[illegible]

Income [illegible]

From [illegible]

[illegible]

Give in and pay extra profit tax levied by late act, for [illegible]

Corporation tax on excess of profits are 25 per cent. [illegible] pay no other income tax for 1863, stockholders pay the tax on the stock, as property, Jan. 1, 1864.

March 1, 1865.—Cotton and bacon tithes.

Pay residue of agricultural tax of 1864.

As the taxes due in 1864 are payable in 4 per cent. bonds, it is important to know which taxes are due this year. It is to be remarked that the tithes of corn are not to be payable. What taxes are?

1. The whole property tax of every sort, (tithes excepted;) the tax on gold and silver plate, jewelry, watches, &c.; the tax on joint stock.

Query.—Will the 4 per cent. bonds pay the tax in coin, exchange, credits, bonds and currency? We think not. They are to be paid in kind.

2. The extra profit tax of 10 per cent., on profits of 1863, is now due.

3. The registry and gross sales taxes for April, are now [illegible].

But not the income, salary or professional taxes of 1863, which are payable January 1, 1865.

We will now propose and answer a few of the most important or most perplexing questions connected with these acts:

1. When is the tax on agricultural property to be paid? By section 6—on 1st of June 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the whole property taxed is to be paid. By section 1—from the tax on property employed in agriculture shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefor; provided, that no credit shall be allowed beyond 5 per cent. We cannot think this language authorizes the construction which requires the planter to pay the 5 per cent. tax in advance, and have the value of the tithes refunded from time to time. The money is to be paid when ascertained. The tax is to be paid as soon after June 1 as practicable, "when it is ascertained what deduction" is to be made from the 5 per cent. for the value of the tithe. The other construction is suggested either by the nature of the thing or the language of the law. The law does not contemplate "refunding" but "deduction"—not the advancement of more than is due, but the payment of a residue. *And it would* be a most inconvenient and rigorous rule to require money to raise money, at a time of the year when planters certainly have nothing to sell, to be refunded by driblets in the fall.

The law would be alike inconvenient to tax payers and tax collectors.

Query—Could a planter pay his estimated deficit (the difference between the 5 per cent. tax and the aggregate value of tithes, supposing the latter insufficient,) in advance of the 4 per cent. bonds, or at the close of delivery—which for bacon and cotton, might be in 1865? Probably he could.

It is an important fact that the tithes will be valued in the new and reduced currency, and therefore not go as far as might be anticipated, judging from this year's operation. Also, that the 4 per cent. bonds do not help the tithe.

2. Is the tax upon gold and silver coin, exchange, &c., to be paid in *kind*?—i. e., 5 per cent. of the gold itself?

The language seems studiously to imply this: In other sections the word "value" is employed—in reference to gold and silver coin, &c., the word "amount"—"what the amount of gold 5 per cent.—not of its value—it would seem—but of itself. A distinction made in the 3d section seems to favor this view—it being impossible to pay 5 per cent. of the actual corpus of money held abroad, the tax is levied upon "the value" of such money. The reason seems to support the construction. Why such discrimination between Foreign exchange on one hand and money held abroad on the other—as would tax the latter three times as high as the former? None, evidently. They are both taxed alike, both in the same section and have like relations. The gold or exchange here is to be paid in gold or exchange. The gold *abroad* is to pay the Confederate money here on its value here, while exchange can be paid in kind. Since the foreign gold itself cannot be reached in kind, the 3d section of this act seems to have been drawn with a nice and exact reference to the distinction.

Query—Will four per cent. bonds pay these taxes in gold, silver, bullion, exchange, &c?

No—Not if the foregoing view is correct.

The foregoing reasoning applies to credits, currency, &c.—the "amount" of which, and not their value is taxed—these, too, are payable in kind. It will be a trouble some matter with some of them, for they are not property deviasable—still the argument seems decisive.

3. If the government prefers that Treasury notes should be funded rather than pay the tax of 33 1-3 per cent., could not the mechanical difficulty of counting in a limited time be overcome readily enough; could not the department issue notes after the manner of the Express companies, for packages sealed and said to contain so much, to be afterwards opened and counted at leisure. If there be a decided preference for funding as the interest of the government, the mechanical difficulty would seem a powerful obstacle.

Some other views of the general system and of certain matters of detail will be presented in another article.

RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY IN THE NORTH.

The Democracy of Chicago are determined not to be made the slaves of Lincoln's tyranny, and we rejoice to see the declaration. The Chicago *Times*, alluding to the *Tribune's* remarks on a late outrage by an abolition soldier in the office of the former, says:

It is not improper in this connection, to add, that when the *Times* shall cease to be printed, by mobs of partizan mob violence, it is the purpose of the Democracy of Chicago that no other paper shall be printed in the city, and we have not the slightest doubt that the purpose will be executed. And it is not improper, in this connection, to further add, that we fear it will be a sorry day for the peace of the city when the *Times* shall be seriously interfered with by mob violence. We say this not in the way of threat, but simply to state a fact which will be as obvious to others as it is to us if others choose to put themselves in the channel of current information. Even the abolition mobs seem to have had unobstructed carnivals. They will not have this in Chicago.

The *Times*, commenting on the general lawlessness in the West says:

The outrages by roving soldiers, just now so general, are of course by the consent and encouragement, tacit or otherwise, of the officers of that soldiery; and they are, too, the legitimate consequence of the teachings of numerous abolition Generals, politicians, and almost without exception, of the abolition press. They can be stopped in a day if the administration at Washington choose to stop them. They are not stopped, and no intention is apparent of stopping them. Every consideration, then, of right, justice and law justifies the Democracy in falling back upon the power of their own strong arms for self-protection, self-defence, and punishment of the aggressors.

So stands the situation. We know that the spirit of the Democracy is everywhere rising—we believe it has everywhere risen—to the necessities of the times.

It is now for the administration at Washington and the abolition press and politicians all over the country to determine how much blood shall be spilled and how much property shall be destroyed in the maintenance by the democracy of their stern resolution to preserve, enjoy, and freely exercise all their personal and political rights.

A correspondent of the same paper, referring to the same subject, writes:

While this party remains in power, if democrats expect to enjoy any right, they will have to let it be understood that they are going to fight for them. In so far we have none which can reach abolitionists who assault, beat and murder democrats. There is nothing left us but the old Jewish code "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." For every democrat assaulted by mob violence, let the same measure of violence be dealt out to an abolitionist. For every democrat arrested by arbitrary power, let an abolitionist be kidnapped. Let the words retaliation in some kind be inscribed on our banners. This is the only way in which the [illegible] our rights respected, and, by adopting it as our [illegible] rule, four will seem to us what we will never get from the consent of our opponents.

SPECULATIVE.—A Washington correspondent writing on the 16th inst., says: "It is understood that Gen. Grant protests against any further attempt to penetrate the Confederacy until Richmond shall have been taken. He disagrees with Gen. Halleck, still placing the highest value upon the rebel capital, declaring that Cincinnati as well as Washington is threatened by it."

Another correspondent says: "In the new 'Order of Battle' [illegible] I think it probable that Grant will confide all the main columns, with Sherman, McPherson, Meade, and Hooker as chief subordinates.